

IMAGE PROCESSING APPARATUS AND METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5           The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for processing an image, and more particularly to a method and an apparatus for processing a binary image.

Description of the Related Art

          Generally, a scanner is configured as follows.  
10       Light is projected onto figures drawn or printed on paper or photographs, and light reflected thereby is received by a light-receiving element such as a CCD (Charge-Coupled Device). Then, the tone of color is converted into the intensity of light for digitization.

15           An image (halftone dot image) of a binary figure or photograph is printed so that a large number of halftone dots consisting of a plurality of dots are formed on paper at a given pitch. A monotone image is printed so that a large halftone dot (consisting of a comparatively  
20       large number of dots) is arranged for a dark portion of the monotone image, and a small halftone dot (consisting of a comparatively small number of dots) is arranged for a light portion thereof.

          Generally, the scanner reads a binary document in  
25       which dot images, line drawings and characters coexist as an aggregate of fine dots. A (input) resolution indicates how finely the document can be read.

In newspaper corporations and desktop publishing (DTP) corporations, when a photographic printing paper or a binary document transmitted from a remote place such as a facsimile image is optically read by the scanner, it is  
5 desired to input images in an image size that matches the sheet insertion size. In other words, it is desired to input images at a desired resolution.

However, in practice, the scanner can read the binary document only at a fixed resolution because of a  
10 restriction on hardware. Thus, the binary document is once input at the fixed resolution, and the image size thereof is changed, so that a desired binary-valued document can be generated.

However, in that case, a chess-board like  
15 distortion may occur when input binary data is decimated at irregular intervals or is changed in size for enlargement or reduction.

An improved technique taking the above into account has been proposed. This technique does not change  
20 the document size based on input binary data of the document. Instead, the proposed technique inputs multi-valued data of the binary document so as to match the sheet insertion size (the gray scale of the halftone dot is divided into, for example, 256 gradation levels). Then,  
25 the multi-valued data is converted into binary data in a post process. The proposed technique prevents occurrence of a chess-board like distortion resulting from decimation

and change of size.

In the proposed technique, a binary image is generated by simple binarization (in which a threshold value of 127 is used for 256 gradation levels). However, simple binarization frequently degrades images, which may include a Moiré that occurs in a halftone dot image or a jaggy noise that occurs in a line drawing or a character (a portion that should be originally a straight line has a rough contour).

Conventionally, simple binarization is employed without definitely separating a halftone dot image part and a line drawing/character part from each other. However, it is desired that the halftone dot image part and the line drawing/character part are processed by logically different manners in order to obtain high-quality output.

Thus, even if improvement in the image quality is attempted by simultaneously employing a Moiré smoothing process as measures against Moiré of halftone dot images and a contour emphasizing process as measures against the jaggy noise in the line drawing/character part, these processes may affect each other, and the expected effects would not be obtained.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Taking the above into consideration, an object of the present invention is to provide an image processing

apparatus capable of producing high-quality binary images in such a manner that a halftone dot image part and a line drawing/character part are separated from each other and are subject to respective, most suitable image processing.

5           Another object of the present invention is to provide an image processing method capable of producing high-quality binary images in such a manner that a halftone dot image part and a line drawing/character part are separated from each other and are subjected to  
10       respective, most suitable image processing.

          To accomplish the first object, according to the present invention, there is provided an image processing apparatus that processes a binary image, comprising: an input unit that inputs the binary image as a multi-valued  
15       image; a halftone dot image area map creating unit that searches for a halftone dot image area that may be in the multi-valued image and creates a halftone dot image area map; a line drawing/character area map creating unit that searches for a line drawing/character image area that may  
20       be in the multi-valued image and creates a line drawing/character image area map; a halftone dot image binarizing unit that binarizes an input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map while suppressing input read error that may occur when the input  
25       unit inputs the binary image, and generates a binarized halftone dot image; a line drawing/character smoothing unit that smoothes a jaggy contained in an input image

corresponding to the line drawing/character area map, and generates a binarized line drawing/character image; and an image combining unit that combines the binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line drawing/character image.

5           To accomplish the second object, according to the present invention, there is provided an image processing method that processes a binary image, comprising the steps of: inputting the binary image as a multi-valued image; searching for a halftone dot image area that may be in the  
10 multi-valued image and creating a halftone dot image area map; searching for a line drawing/character image area that may be in the multi-valued image and creating a line drawing/character image area map; binarizing an input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map  
15 while suppressing input read error that may occur at the time of inputting the binary image and thus generating a binarized halftone dot image; smoothing a jaggy that may be contained in an input image corresponding to the line drawing/character area map and thus generating a binarized  
20 line drawing/character image; and combining the binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line drawing/character image.

          The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent  
25 from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate preferred embodiments of the present invention by way of example.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating the principles of an image processing apparatus of the present invention;

5        FIG. 2 is a diagram that describes elimination of an erroneously recognized halftone dot;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart of a process of eliminating an erroneously recognized halftone dot;

10       FIG. 4 is a diagram of a variation of the process for eliminating an erroneously recognized halftone dot;

FIG. 5 is a diagram that illustrates a painting-out process;

FIG. 6 is a diagram that shows gap noise pixels;

15       FIG. 7 is a diagram that illustrates an interpolation process for gap noise pixels;

FIG. 8 is a diagram of an original image that includes a halftone dot image part and a line drawing/character part;

20       FIG. 9 is a diagram that illustrates a halftone dot image area map and a line drawing/character area map related to the original image shown in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating a target pixel and a proximity area;

25       FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating a process of changing the value of the target pixel;

FIG. 12 is another diagram illustrating the process of changing the value of the target pixel;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart of a binarization process;

FIG. 14 is a diagram that illustrates a jaggy smoothing process;

FIG. 15 is a diagram that illustrates a variation  
5 of the jaggy smoothing process; and

FIG. 16 is a flowchart of an image processing method of the present invention.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 A description will now be given of embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating the principles of an image processing apparatus of the present invention.

15 An image processing apparatus 10 inputs a binary image of a halftone dot and a line drawing/character as a multi-valued image, and then performs a binarizing process.

An input unit 11 corresponds to a scanner or the like and inputs a binary image as multi-valued image.  
20 More particularly, the input unit 11 reads a binary document at a resolution equal to 256 gradation levels so as to match a sheet insertion size. The multi-valued image thus read is stored in the input unit 11.

A halftone dot image area map creating unit 12  
25 searches for a halftone dot image area from the multi-valued image, and creates a halftone dot image area map Ma. The map Ma is used to recognize the position of the

halftone dot image area in the binary document.

A line drawing/character area map creating unit 13 searches for a line drawing/character area from the multi-valued image, and creates a line drawing/character area map Mb. The map Mb is used to recognize the position of the line drawing/character area in the binary document. More particularly, the map Mb is used to recognize an edge portion of a line drawing/character.

A halftone dot image binarizing unit 14 binarizes an input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map Ma (that is, an input image of the halftone dot image area in the input document), while suppressing an input read error that may occur when the input binary image is read by the input unit 11. Then, the unit 14 outputs a binarized halftone dot image thus generated.

The values of the halftone dot pixels in the halftone dot image area are not absolutely determined but depend on a condition of the document placed on the scanner and an influence of a physical factor of the CCD elements. Taking the above into account, the halftone dot image binarizing unit 14 does not simply binarize the halftone dot image but executes the most suitable binarization process that functions to suppress input read error as described above. The details of the most suitable binarization process will be described later.

A line drawing/character smoothing unit 15 smoothes a jaggy of an input image corresponding to the

line drawing/character area map Mb (that is, an input image of the line drawing/character area in the input document), and thus generates a binarized line drawing/character image.

5           An image combining unit 16 combines the binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line drawing/character image into a combined binarized image, which is then stored in the unit 16.

Now, the halftone dot image area map creating  
10   unit 12 is described below. This unit 12 automatically recognizes the individual halftone dots of the multi-valued image obtained by reading the input binary image by the input unit 11 that may be a scanner. After recognition, the unit 12 makes a list of halftone dot  
15   information about each halftone dot, and stores it therein. The halftone dot information may include, for example, center-of-gravity information (the coordinates of the center of gravity of each halftone dot) and boundary box information (the coordinates of a boundary box). Thus,  
20   the unit 12 makes, for each halftone dot, a list of the coordinates of the center of gravity and the coordinates of a boundary box. The boundary box is a rectangle that circumscribes the halftone dot. Then, the unit 12 eliminates an erroneously recognized halftone dot by  
25   referring to the coordinates of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots.

FIG. 2 is a diagram that illustrates how an

erroneously recognized halftone dot is eliminated. First, the coordinates of each center of gravity are plotted in a plot area that is ensured in advance. Black dots in FIG. 2 denote the centers of gravity. Then, it is determined, 5 for each center of gravity plotted in the area, whether the corresponding halftone dot is the original halftone dot or an erroneous halftone dot resulting from erroneous recognition of noise or dust on the image.

In FIG. 2, the center of gravity of the target 10 halftone dot is assigned a symbol "g". Masks m1 through m4, which define search areas, are arranged so as to include the center "g" of gravity of the target halftone dot. Then, the number of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots in each of the masks m1 - m4 is counted. 15 In other words, a halftone dot density in each of the masks m1 - m4 is calculated.

If the number of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots obtained per mask is equal to or smaller than a given threshold value (in other words, if the 20 halftone dot density does not meet a predetermined condition), the halftone dots in the corresponding mask are considered as those of noise or dust on the image resulting from erroneous recognition. Then, the information about the erroneously recognized halftone dots 25 is deleted from the list. Further, the centers of gravity of the erroneously recognized halftone dots are deleted from the plot area.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart of a process of eliminating erroneously recognized halftone dots.

[S1] The centers of gravity of the recognized halftone dots are plotted in the plot area that is ensured  
5 in advance.

[S2] One of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots plotted is selected as the center "g" of gravity of the target halftone dot. The shape and size of the masks that serve as the search areas are determined on the basis  
10 of the input resolution. This is because the intervals and orientations of halftone dots depend on the input resolution.

[S3] The masks are arranged so as to include the center "g" of gravity of the target halftone dot, and the  
15 number of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots is counted for each of the masks.

[S4] If the number of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots is equal to or smaller than the threshold value, it is determined that there is a high possibility  
20 that noise or dust on the image may be erroneously recognized as halftone dots.

[S5] The information about the centers of gravity of erroneously recognized halftone dots is eliminated from the list and the plot area. Then, similarly, another one  
25 of the centers of gravity of the halftone dots is selected as the center "g" of gravity of the target halftone dot, and the sequence starting with step S2 is repeated in

order to eliminate all erroneously recognized halftone dots.

As described above, the halftone dot image map creating unit 12 can efficiently and effectively detect  
5 erroneously recognized halftone dots due to noise or dust.

A variation of the way to eliminate erroneously recognized halftone dots is described below with reference to FIG. 4, which is a diagram that illustrates this variation.

10 First, an input image area 120 is divided into blocks, in which the coordinates of the centers of gravity of halftone dots described in the lists are plotted. Next, it is determined, for each block, whether the block includes an erroneously recognized halftone dot. The size  
15 of the blocks is determined taking the input resolution into account.

FIG. 4 shows a block B that includes the center of gravity of the target halftone dot. The number of the centers of gravity of halftone dots in peripheral blocks  
20 Bw adjacent to the block B is counted.

If the number of the centers of gravity of halftone dots in the peripheral blocks Bw is equal to or smaller than a given threshold value, the halftone dots having the centers of gravity located in the block B are  
25 considered as those resulting from erroneous recognition of noise or dust in the image. Then, the information concerning all the halftone dots included in the block B,

which is substantially considered as an erroneously recognized block, is eliminated. Further, the corresponding plots indicative of the centers of gravity are eliminated from the plot area.

5           As described above, the centers of gravity of halftone dots are grouped into blocks of a predetermined size, and the process of determining whether each block includes an erroneously recognized halftone dot is performed. It is to be noted that this variation employs  
10 the block-based process, not the dot-based process. Thus, it is possible to handle a large number of halftone dots at a time and execute the process at higher speed.

          A description will now be given of a process of creating the halftone dot image area map Ma. FIG. 5 is a  
15 diagram that illustrates a painting-out process. The halftone dot image area map creating unit 12 paints out a boundary box and portions expanding from the boundary box on the basis of the boundary box information. Hereinafter, the process of painting out portions expanding from the  
20 boundary box is referred to as an expansion process.

          First, with respect to pixel p1 that is originally a halftone dot, an area of boundary box b1 is painted out in accordance with boundary box information described in the list from which the erroneously  
25 recognized halftone dots have been eliminated. Further, the expansion process for the boundary box is executed. The range of expansion from the boundary box is determined

on the basis of the input resolution.

The above painting-out process is intended to recognize, as an area, the position of the halftone dot image in the input document. The process of painting out  
5 the boundary box and the expansion process are performed with regard to all the coordinates of the centers of gravity of halftone dots described in the list from which erroneously recognized halftone dots have been eliminated.

FIG. 6 illustrates a gap noise pixel. More  
10 particularly, FIG. 6 is a diagram that illustrates a situation observed after boundary boxes b1 - b4 for pixels p1 - p4 that are originally halftone dots are subject to the painting-out process and the expansion process. It will be seen from FIG. 6 that a gap noise (gap pixels pn)  
15 may occur.

Thus, it is necessary to determine whether the gap pixels pn are gap noise pixels to be painted out to form part of the halftone dot area.

FIG. 7 is a diagram that illustrates an  
20 interpolation process for the gap noise pixels. White frames in an area shown in FIG. 7 are gap pixels pn. A mask m12 that includes the gap pixels pn is set to the area. The mask m12 is depicted by a thick solid line shown in FIG. 7. The mask m12 has a size that is  
25 determined on the basis of the input resolution.

If the number of gap pixels pn in the mask m12 is equal to or smaller than a given threshold value, the gap

pixels pn are considered as gap pixel noise and are thus painted out.

As described above, the halftone dot image area map creating unit 12 performs the painting-out process for the boundary box area, the expansion process and the interpolation process for the gap noise pixels by using the list from which the erroneously recognized halftone dots have been eliminated. In this manner, the halftone dot image area map Ma is created.

10 The line drawing/character area map creating unit 13 is described. This unit 13 detects a white area and a black area that can easily be recognized from the multi-valued input image, and recognizes these areas as closed areas.

15 Areas other than the halftone dot image area map Ma created by the halftone dot image area map creating unit 12 and the closed areas are considered as the line drawing/character area map Mb.

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating an original image having a halftone dot image part and a line drawing/character part. FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating a halftone dot image area map and a line drawing/character area map, which maps are created with regard to the original image shown in FIG. 8.

25 A multi-valued original image 100 includes halftone dot image parts 100a-1 through 100a-3 and line drawing/character parts 100b-1 and 100b-2, which areas are

arranged in FIG. 8. With respect to the original image 100, the halftone dot image area map creating unit 12 and the line drawing/character part area map creating unit 13 respectively create halftone dot image area maps Ma-1 through Ma-3 and line drawing/character area maps Mb-1 and Mb-2, as shown in FIG. 9.

Next, the halftone dot image binarizing unit 14 is described. This unit 14 suppresses input read error and binarizes the input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map Ma, so that a binarized halftone dot image can be generated.

First, the halftone dot image binarizing unit 14 sets an area in the proximity of the target pixel that is to be binarized and is included in the input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map Ma. Hereinafter, an area that is set in the proximity of the target pixel is referred to as a proximity area. Then a threshold value that is valid only in the proximity area is adaptively determined on the basis of distribution of pixel values in the proximity area.

FIG. 10 is a diagram that illustrates a target pixel and a corresponding proximity area. A target pixel P to be binarized and an associated proximity area  $r$  are set in a halftone dot image area  $R_a$  corresponding to the halftone dot image area map Ma. The size of the proximity area  $r$  is determined on the basis of the input resolution.

Then, a minimum value  $\min$  and a maximum value  $\max$

of pixels in the proximity area  $r$  are obtained, and a threshold value for binarization is determined therefrom. For example, the threshold value may be equal to  $(\min + \max)/2$ .

5           The threshold value thus determined does not have less influence of the input read error, and the quality of binarized image can be improved. The threshold value may be determined at some intervals of pixels rather than for each of all the target pixels.

10           In a later process, the halftone dot image binarizing unit 14 does not merely compare the value of the target pixel  $P$  with the above-mentioned threshold value but changes the value of the target pixel  $P$  so as to have an optimum value. Then, the optimum value of the  
15 target pixel  $P$  is compared with the threshold value for binarization of the target pixel  $P$ .

          The reason for the use of the optimum value thus changed is as follows. The value of the halftone dot pixel in the halftone dot image area, that is, the value  
20 of the target pixel  $P$  may include input read error as has been described with reference to FIG. 1. Even if the original value of the target pixel  $P$  were compared with the threshold value, the resultant binarized image would not have good quality. Thus, according to the present  
25 invention, the pixel value is changed so as to eliminate an erroneous component and is then compared with the threshold value for binarization.

The process of changing the value of the target pixel P commences performing a priority decision process, which determines whether the value of the target pixel P should be increased or decreased by referring to the  
5 proximity area r of the target pixel P.

More particularly, the average value of the pixels in the proximity area r that surrounds the target pixel P is calculated. If the average value is larger than a predetermined threshold value, the target pixel P  
10 is changed so as to have an increased value (toward white). In contrast, if the average value is smaller than the predetermined threshold value, the target pixel P is changed so as to have a decreased value (toward black).

The proximity area r may be considered as being  
15 full of pixels having small or large values, provided that the smallest value of the pixels in the proximity area r around the target pixel P is small beyond a given extent (for example, the smallest pixel value is very close to zero) or the largest value of the pixels therein is large  
20 beyond a given extent (for example, the largest pixel value is very close to 255). This is because the human eyes do not have an ability of recognizing the tone of each halftone dot in the proximity area r.

If the pixel values have an inclination as  
25 described above, the value of the target pixel P is not changed but is compared with the already obtained threshold value in order to attempt to accelerate the

binarization process. In other words, the value of the target pixel P is compared with the threshold value in the absence of change of the pixel value.

The process of changing the value of the target pixel P will now be described with reference to FIGS. 11 and 12. FIG. 11 illustrates a changing process that should be executed when it is determined that the value of the target pixel P should be increased. FIG. 12 illustrates another changing process that should be executed when it is determined that the value of the target pixel P should be decreased.

Referring to FIG. 11, the value of a target pixel P1 surrounded by a proximity area r1 is changed by expression (1) when it is determined that the value of the target pixel P1 should be increased:

$$P_a = (\text{the maximum pixel value in the proximity area}) * \alpha \quad (1)$$

where  $P_a$  is the changed pixel value and  $\alpha$  satisfies  $0 < \alpha \leq 1.0$ . In the example shown in FIG. 11, the maximum pixel value in the proximity area is 230. The target pixel P1 is binarized by comparing the changed pixel value  $P_a$  obtained by expression (1) with the threshold value.

Referring to FIG. 12, the value of a target pixel P2 surrounded by a proximity area r2 is changed by expression (2) when it is determined that the value of the target pixel P2 should be decreased:

$$P_b = (\text{the minimum pixel value in the$$

$$\text{proximity area}) * \beta \quad (2)$$

where  $P_b$  is the changed pixel value and  $\beta$  satisfies  $1.0 \leq \beta$ . In the example shown in FIG. 12, the minimum pixel value in the proximity area is 10. The target pixel  $P_2$  is  
 5 binarized by comparing the changed pixel value  $P_b$  obtained by expression (2) with the threshold value.

If the difference between the changed pixel value obtained by expression (1) or (2) and the original pixel value becomes larger than a predetermined threshold value,  
 10 the changed pixel value may be restrained in terms of the following.

If a target pixel of a black pixel is surrounded by a proximity area  $r$  of all white, the target pixel will be changed to have a much larger value because the  
 15 proximity area  $r$  has a very high average pixel value. This may change the black dot to white.

Therefore, if there is a remarkable difference between the original value of the target pixel and its changed value, a restraint is imposed on the changed pixel  
 20 value. In the above-mentioned example, the black pixel is inhibited from having an increased pixel value. The difference can be described as follows:

$$\text{Difference} = |(\text{pixel value after changing}) - (\text{pixel value before changing})| \quad (3)$$

25 where  $|A|$  denotes the absolute value of  $A$ .

A description will now be given, with reference to FIG. 13, of a process flow of binarization performed by

the halftone dot image binarizing unit 14. FIG. 13 is a flowchart of the binarization process.

[S10] The halftone dot image area in the multi-valued image is recognized by using the halftone dot image area map Ma.

[S11] The proximity area r is set to the target pixel to be binarized in the halftone dot image area.

[S12] The average value of the pixels in the proximity area r is obtained, and priority decision is made as to whether the value of the target pixel should be increased or decreased.

[S13] The threshold is computed from the maximum pixel value and the minimum pixel value available in the proximity area r.

[S14] It is determined whether there is an inclination in regard of the pixel values in the proximity area r.

[S15] The changed value of the target pixel is calculated on the basis of the priority decision made in step S12.

[S16] The difference between the pixel value before changing and the pixel value after changing is calculated. If the difference is greater than the predetermined threshold value, the process proceeds to step S17. Otherwise, the process proceeds to step S18.

[S17] The restraint is imposed on the changed pixel value.

[S18] The changed pixel value is compared with the threshold value obtained in step S13 for binarization. Then, all the remaining pixels are processed one by one as described above, so that a binarized high-quality halftone dot image can be generated.

As described above, the halftone dot image binarizing unit 14 binarizes the halftone dot image while suppressing input read error. This realizes binarization processing in which the shapes of halftone dots can be maintained and occurrence of Moiré can be suppressed.

Next, a description will be given of the line drawing/character smoothing unit 15. This unit 15 performs a jaggy smoothing process of smoothing a jaggy of the target pixels in the input image corresponding to the line drawing/character area map Mb, so that a binarized line drawing/character having a smoothed contour can be generated.

FIG. 14 is a diagram that illustrates the jaggy smoothing process. The shape and size of a mask m15 is determined taking the input resolution into consideration. Then, the mask m15 is set to a line drawing/character area.

Next, the number of black pixels in each row or column within the mask m15 is counted. Then, the ratios of the numbers of black pixels between different rows or columns are calculated. Thereafter, it is determined whether there is a jaggy in the vertical or lateral direction by referring to the ratios. If a jaggy is

detected, it is smoothed so that the jaggy can be reshaped into a smoothed contour. Then, the binarization process is executed, so that a binarized drawing/character image with a smoothed contour can be generated.

5           Before smoothing, rows numbered 1 - 4 and rows numbered 8 and 9 in the mask m15 do not have any black pixel at all. Row number 5 has eight black pixels, and rows numbered 6 and 7 have nine black pixels. Thus, it can be concluded that the row number 5 has a jaggy. Such  
10 a jaggy is painted out in smoothing, and is reshaped into a smoothed contour. The above process is repeated while shifting the mask m15 on the pixel basis.

          A variation of the jaggy smoothing process is described below. FIG. 15 is a diagram that illustrates a  
15 variation of the jaggy smoothing process. In FIG. 14, the number of black pixels in each row or column within the mask is counted each time the mask is shifted on the pixel basis.

          In the variation, the number of black pixels in  
20 each row or column within the mask is counted and stored. Then, the mask is shifted so as to include a new row or column. Then, the number of black pixels only in the new row or column is counted. Thereafter, the ratios of the numbers of black pixels between different rows or columns  
25 are calculated using the stored numbers of black pixels and the newly obtained number of black pixels in the new row or column. Then, a rough contour is detected by using

the ratios and is then smoothed.

Assuming that a mask m15a is located as shown in FIG. 15. In this case, the numbers of black pixels in row numbers 2 through 9 are respectively counted and stored.

5 Then, the mask m15a is shifted downwards by one pixel. In FIG. 15, the shifted mask is assigned a new reference m15b. The mask m15b includes row numbers 3 through 10. The number of black pixels contained in each of row numbers 3 through 9 in the mask m15b has been counted and stored.  
10 Thus, only the number of black pixels in the new row numbered 10 is counted and stored.

Then, the ratios of black pixels are calculated by using the numbers of black pixels that have been stored and the number of black pixels newly counted within the  
15 mask m15b. Thus, the smoothing process can be speeded up.

The image combining unit 16 combines the binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line drawing/character image generated in the above-mentioned manners.

20 A description will be given of an image processing method of the present invention with reference to FIG. 16, which is a flowchart of the image processing method of the present invention.

[S20] A binary image is input as a multi-valued image.

25 [S21] A halftone dot image area that may be in the multi-valued image is searched for, and the corresponding halftone dot image area map is created.

[S22] A line drawing/character image area that may be in the multi-valued image is searched for, and the corresponding line drawing/character area map is created.

[S23] An input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map is binarized, so that a binarized halftone dot image can be generated while input read error caused at the time of inputting the binary image is suppressed.

[S24] A jaggy that may be contained in an input image corresponding to the line drawing/character area map is smoothed, so that a binarized line drawing/character image can be generated.

[S25] The binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line drawing/character image are combined, and a combined binarized image is output.

The image processing apparatus 10 and the image processing method of the present invention is outlined as follows. A binary image is input as a multi-valued image. Then, the halftone dot image area map Ma and the line drawing/character image area map Mb are created. An input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map Ma is binarized while input read error is suppressed. An input image corresponding to the line drawing/character image map Mb is smoothed to eliminate jaggy noise. Then, a binarized halftone dot image and a binarized line drawing/character image are finally combined.

Thus, the halftone dot image part and the line

drawing/character part in the input image are definitely separated from each other and are subject to respective, most suitable image processing. Therefore, it becomes possible to efficiently and effectively eliminate Moiré  
5 from the halftone dot image part and jaggy noise from the line drawing/character part and to generate high-quality binary image.

The image processing apparatus of the present invention includes means for inputting a binary image as a  
10 multi-valued image, means for searching for a halftone dot image area that may be in the multi-valued image and creating a halftone dot image area map, searching for a line drawing/character image area that may be in the multi-valued image and creating a line drawing/character  
15 image area map, means for binarizing an input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map while suppressing input read error that may occur at the time of inputting the binary image and thus generating a binarized halftone dot image, means for smoothing a jaggy that may  
20 be contained in an input image corresponding to the line drawing/character area map and thus generating a binarized line drawing/character image, and means for combining the binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line drawing/character image. Thus, high-quality binary image  
25 can be generated.

Also, the present invention includes the image processing method that includes the steps of inputting a

binary image as a multi-valued image, searching for a halftone dot image area that may be in the multi-valued image and creating a halftone dot image area map, searching for a line drawing/character image area that may  
5 be in the multi-valued image and creating a line drawing/character image area map, binarizing an input image corresponding to the halftone dot image area map while suppressing input read error that may occur at the time of inputting the binary image and thus generating a  
10 binarized halftone dot image, smoothing a jaggy that may be contained in an input image corresponding to the line drawing/character area map and thus generating a binarized line drawing/character image, and combining the binarized halftone dot image and the binarized line  
15 drawing/character image. Thus, high-quality binary image can be generated.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the present invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily  
20 occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and applications shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be regarded as falling within the scope of the invention in the appended  
25 claims and their equivalents.